GREAT BRITAIN.

ATMOSPHERIC ASPECTS OF CHRISTMAS DAY IN ENGLAND-THE PREMIER ON THE HILL-MR BRIGHT'S PHEFERENCE—CHANGE OF OPINION AS TO AMERICA—SIR RIGHARD MAYNE— LOUIS NAPOLEON AND CORDEN'S STATUE-J. S. MULL-THE MINISTER AND THE MISTLETOE.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

London, Dec. 26.-Mist and mud, and warm quick drenching rains of the early days of the week have been succeeded by a pleasant dry wind and a cloud Even unto Christmas eve the splashing rain was dispersed by fierce blasts, but Christmas morning brought in a most unEnglish Christmas Day. The sun shown as brilliantly as in June, the wind was gentle and crisp, and brightness and freshness suffused the landscape-not a damp cloud, or a gray fog, nor a flake of snow, nor a splinter of frost, nor any atmospheric sign such as from time imme morial is associated in England with Christmas, appears this year.

There were boisterous declarations that the Tories, not content with their triumph in ejecting Mr. Gladstone from South Lancashire, would pursue him with what vexatious opposition they could, and try to prevent his reëlection at Greenwich. The theory Lyentured to state in my last letter has been so fa verified, as to the English dislike to opposition of any kind at Christmas; every Minister has been elected with unruffled unanimity. Mr. Gladstone spoke with undeserved respect of his colleague, Mr. Salomens. At the previous election when the Tory opponent was pressing) forward on the poll, Salo mons's committee had prepared placards of "Plump for Salomons," which would have left Mr. Gladston in the rear. Mr. Baxter Langley, the gentleman who was a candidate before the borough, and gave way that Mr. Gladstone might be elected, went to Mr. Augerstein, Chairman of Mr. Gladstone's Committee, and insisted that he should take instant possession of these traiforous bills and lock them up, and that the compact be adhered to, of frank and full support to Mr. Gladstone. On Monday last Mr. Gladstone was reilected at Greenwich, under physical conditions not very alluring. An outdoor platform was put up commanding a splendid view, and insuring a fierce blast of December wind upon the orator. The fierce blast of December wind upon the orator. The time of the year insured inclemency, and would have suggested to any ordinary committee that an indoor meeting should be arranged. The hustings were erected opposite the Ranger's House, in Greenwich Park; the representatives of the press were penned up in an uncovered shed—like sold cattle at an agricultural show waiting for removal—and several feet below the speaker. The general public stood ankle deep in mud, at discretion. Heavy rain had fallen all night, and with great perseverance during the morniag. As Mr. Gladstone, pale and careworn, advanced uncovered to the front of the cheertess platform, the audience, with natural humanity, besought him to put on his bat. This he refused to do, and spoke an hour. A tenth of that excheertess platform, the audience, with natural hamanity, besonght him to put on his hat. This he refused to do, and spoke an hour. A tenth of that exposure killed Canning, and might have killed Gladstone, fatigued with Cabinet making. Though the chief Ministers of the Crown were on the stunp that day, and the competition of eloquence was great, Mr. Bright surpassed them all. Every one next morning read Mr. Bright's speech. It was a matchless piece of political autobiography, and it was adorned, as several of his best speeches have been, by a quotation from the Bible, made with his unrivaled taste and delivered as no Bishop among us can deliver a scriptoral passage. Many comments have been made upon it, but none supply the place of the words, which were these: "Many of you," said Mr. Bright, "will recollect that the prophet in journeying to and fro was very hospitably entertained by what is termed in the Bible a Shunamite woman. In return for the hospitality of his entertainment he wished to make her some amends, and he called her and asked her what there was that he bould do for her. 'Shall I speak for thee to the King, or to the captain of the host?' And it has always appeared to me to be a great answer that the Shunamite woman returned. She said, 'I dwell among mine own people.' [Great applause.] When the question was put to me whether I would step into the position in which I now find myself, the answer from my heart was the same—I wish to dwell among mine own people. [Great applause.] Wr. Bright went on to say that the time might come, happily it had come, when a man might join the Ministry and yet remain an honest man. it had come, when a man might join the Ministry

pily it had come, when a man might join the Ministry and yet remain an honest man.

Mr. Bright admitted in general terms the truth of the account transmitted to you of his reception at Court; and the nervative of it which appeared in the English papers subsequent to my first writing to you upon it, has produced a universal feeling of satisfaction in England—at the Royal recognition of Mr. Bright, and at the frank courtesy of the Queen. An opinion, the reader will recall as being expressed in a recent letter, upon the farce of an English nomination of candidates at elections, where everybody goes tion of candidates at elections, where everybody goes resolved that nobody else shall hear anything, has come into public consideration here. On Monday Mr. Bright ventured to denounce the proceeding as effect and ripe for suppression. By the way American Little of the control charte and tipe for suppression. By the way American political "notions" are obtaining imperial recognition in unexpected quarters. Mr. Lowe, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, albeit enemy of Democracy as he is—has discovered most admirable features in our Constitution. Addressing the University of London lately, he said Englishmen "should look to America as an example Englishmen "should look to America as an example to initiate. The Constitution of America was framed by very wise and great men." Politicians are "startled" to see how many "safeguards the American Constitution possesses which the English wants—safeguards which, in the United States, have stood eighty years; which have stood the ordeal of a terrible civil war, and which democracy has not swept bie civil war, and which democracy has not swept away." No longer a warning now, America is become the study and imitation of the foremost statesmen here. And it is understood that the feature of the Ballot, under some modification, is about to be adopted. It is deemed inevitable here now. It is calculated that every member of the Cabinet is prepared to yote for it. Mr. Gladstone has gone so far as to say that if free voting cannot be secured without secret voting, free voting must be secured at any cost.

In another important and characteristic incident

America has during the past week come to the front No sooner was it known here by telegram that the President's Message was repudiated and refused to be received, than the most orthodox friends of Amerea exclaimed, "We are very sorry to hear it." It was held that the "Republican bubble" had not only 'burst," but it had exploded in political bad manners "burst," but it had exploded in political bad manners of the most dangerous and Vesuvius type. Eat no somer was the text of the President's Message known here than all was changed, and these regrets and wailings were converted into honorable and admiring congratulations. The very Times exclaimed: "The extraordinary announcement that the Senate had refused to allow the President's Message to be read assumes a different character." The resolution of the House of Representatives "was a justifiable, we may almost say a necessary reply to the sentiments" which had been addressed to the Legislature. The chorus of appliance continues to resound through the cherus of appliance continues to resound through the duilies, and echoes this morning in the leaders of the weekligs. There needs a Litany to the United States. Every one with a breeches pocket now

praises America.

This week, a gentleman of independent means, and of very independent manners, has been brought up at the Lambeth Police Station, charged with having in his possession, by means unknown or unsatisfac-tory an American cloth black bag of Government in his possession, by means unknown or unsatisfactory an American cloth black bag of Government documents, the property of the First Lord of the Admiralty. The possessor protested that he found them in a cab, which he had taken to the South London Music Hall. A "gentleman" should have called the attention of the cabman to them. It appeared that he had taken steps subsequently to return them to the rightful owner, and he was discharged. The bag contained a quantity of papers of estimates for Mr. Lowe's Budget. By some fatality Mr. Lowe's papers of times go wandering. Some time are a West-End butterman brought to a well known Piccadilly politician a quantity of Mr. Lowe's private letters which had been sold from his waste-paper basket. They proved to be correspendence from Mr. Delane, editor of The Times, containing directions for articles and leaders. The leaders were at that time fresh in public recollection, and the letters proved at least that Mr. Lowe wrote closely to his text and expanded with admirable ability the linits given him. The ultimate possessor of the letters consulted Mr. Bright as to their disposal, who advised that they should be returned to Mr. Lowe, which was done.

Sir Richard Mayne, the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, is, for the first time these forty waste tangeted to he a

Sir Richard Mayne, the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, is, for the first time these forty years, reported unwell. Sir Richard aspired to be a sort of Prefect of the Thames, and has been permanently in office during seven or eight Administrations. His favorite idea is to convert the pelice tions. His favorite idea is military body, which is under his jurisdiction into a military body, which is under his jurisdiction into a unitary own, alten to the genius of the English people. White the City of London Police, under a separate Commissioner, and under separate and independent jurisdiction, are popular with the people, Sir Richard causes his men to be regarded ill. At any public meeting, Sir Richard treats the working class as a criminal Sir Richard treats the working class as a criminal class. When Garibaldi was here, public meetings of his friends were so treated; and the Mayne-laws proceeding from Scotland Yard (Sir Richard's head-

proceeding from Scotland Yard (Sir Richard's head-quarters) are more unpopular with everybody than the Maine-laws of America are with publicans here. Sir Richard will be missed, but not mourned.

The English have a grim notion of jollity. Christmas literature, which should be and professes to be jocund and gay, is infested with "nightmares" and ghosts and hideous stories of fraud and murder. There is a slight abatement of the nuisance this year. Once a Week, which tells more old stories us new, and twuddles conservative jokes, issues a Once a Year in which the Baroness Blaze de Bury tells a jickly story of a German assassination, and Sir John sickly story of a German assassination, and Sit John Bowring (generally genial) translates a Magyarle gend of grateful animals which curdles a young child's blood with horror, and this is a publication gend of grateful animals which curdles a young child's blood with horror, and this is a publication discharged, and save which makes a profession of doing the cheerful cases were postponed.

thing. By the way, Mr. Shirley Brooks writes a carol in it which commences with this elegant verse:

Christians comes but once a year, Leader skies and pavements mucky, Hollow smiles and billous cheer— That it comes but once is lucky.

That it comes but once is lucky.

The second line is a pretty mouthful for a young lady. What would be said if an American poet found such a dainty rhyme to "lucky!"

The Emperor of the French has paid the English a touching compliment: he has sent 1,000 francs toward the erection of the worst monument in London—that of Cobden at Camden town. The Parish of St. Pancras gave an excellent site for the statue, but no funds were forthcoming sufficient for the purpose. Instead of banking the subscriptions and waiting, as the nation waited for Landseer's lions in Trafalrar-square a quarter of a century, until funds acing, as the nation waited for Landseer's lions in Tra-falgar-square a quarter of a century, until funds ac-cumulated sufficient to secure a really good statue worthy of Cobien and art, the Committee has put up a beggarly burlesque of the great free-trader. Mr. Harvey Lewis, the member for the borough, found a large portion of such funds as were devoted to its pro-duction. But how came the Emperor of the French to know of the poverty of the Committee. Did they go tooting about the Courts of Europe for subscrip-tions to erect a statue to Richard Coblen? The proud Free Trader, who had self-respect, and refused any gift from the Crown, would visit in disgust every member of this mendicant Committee, if it be true that spirits can revisit the glimpses of this inevery member of this mendicant Committee, if it be true that spirits can revisit the glimpses of this in-solvent moon. The Committee have been up to the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, with an address of thinks for the French gitt of £50. If the Emperor can't Invade England, he can help to deface its squares by penal statues, for I take it for granted that he had himself informed as to the kind of effigy he was promoting.

e was promoting. Mr. John Stuart Mill, residing now at his usual Min. John Stuart Mill, resuling how act its correspondence with Mrs. McLaren, a sister of Mr. Bright, the wife of the Member for Edinburgh, concerning the civil rights of women, and takes occasion to regret that he has found among women less generous compassion for the poor creatures so cruelly wronged compassion for the poor creatures so cruelly wronged in Jamaica than he expected. Her Royal Highness, the Princess Royal of Prussia, who was so cordial and courteous to Mr. Bright at Court, is known to have expressed, at the time of the Westminster election, her interest in it, and her regret at Mr. Mill's detect.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has subsided, fortunately, for

tion, her interest in it, and her regret at Mr. Mill's defeat.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has subsided, fortunately, for a week, and Christmas is no more disturbed by visions of dinners which do not take place. Punch only alludes to him, and represents him as holding a sprig of mistletoe over old John Bull while he kisses Miss America. But when that young lady pouts her pretty lips in John Bull's face it will not be Mr. R. J. who will be found holding the mistletoe. Kissing comes, with prudent lovers, only after a good understanding. That has not been settled yet.

But politics and criticism pale before sirloin and turkey, and the plum-pudding of "the period" was never designed to aid composition. The atmosphere is festive. No holidays in England, to old men or maidens, to boys or girls, are like Christmas holidays. Schools break up with glee, all business except that of the Press is suspended, and the veriest curmidgeons grow cheerful toward the 25th of December. In the country, carriages and carts are laden with merry passengers. In the town, the railway stations are crowded, and the parcel offices overflow with geese and turkeys, barrels of oysters, and indescribable hampers. The profusion of presents stops the way. London is a very paradise of provender in the latter days of December. Show beef and mutton of Brobdignagian proportions and tempting juciness project into the streets adorned with holly and lannel at the doors of butcher's shops. The grocers windows, cheese-mongers, and pork butchers stores, are gay with foreign fruits and Christmas berries. The gray fors of London (which by the way are absent this year.) turn brown in the frosty air and become of amber int tinetured with the million rays of gas jets. It is impossible to walk the streets of London at the Christmas end of December, without being betrayed into ravenousness. No Englishman hesitates to be hungry on the 25th of December. Covent Garden and markets of lesser renown all over London, sing, not groun, as the chrontelers are accustomed the poeti The travelers on the march, the soldier in his tent or trench, the sailor at the must, the resident at his solutary India station, at this season finds, receives, or picks up, or somehow attains possession of the far-journeying and affectionate parcel which is to remind him that the salvation which, in the pious opinions of the sender, has come from Heaven, and of the certain affection which comes to him from the home of his childhood.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPL

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As some allusion was made by your correspondent on Jan. 7 to affairs in Mississippi, allow me, as a delegate from that State, to say that a committion of Nov. 25 to represent the views and wishes of our party before the Reconstruction Committee in Congress. party before the Reconstruction Committee in Congress. That delegation has come to Washington with instructions to favor the immediate admission of the State of Mississippi into the Union by declaring the Constitution ratified under the election of June last, on the ground of fraud in several counties. On this subject the delegation is a unit. Judge Jeffords, Major Wolford and Judge Sharkey are not delegates. Judge Jeffords represents the Copperhead White Man's party, and favors a Provisional Government. Major Wolford is one of the few Republicans who wish a new election. He says that in the event of a new election the Constitution would be ratified by 20,000. The writer will hazard the opinion that the Constitution would be ratified by a majority of over 100,000. The white man's respectable Cepperhead party, the Democratic Rebel party, and the Radical Republican party would nearly all vote for it. Although we have a majority of 20,000 Republicans, yet money, property influence, fraud, violence, home intimidation or intimidation at the polls would enable the Democratic party to carry their State ticket, three out of five members of Congress, a majority in the Legislature, elect United States Senators, and appoint all the judges of the State and county offices. The Constitution would then be amended, and the Democratic policy prevail in that State for years to come. Immediate admission, which we under all the circumstances claim as a just right, would place the State where it justiy belonce, in loyal hands.

The policy of Judge Sharkey is that of Andrew Johnson.

just right, would place the State where it justly belongs, in loyal hands.

The policy of Judge Sharkey is that of Andrew Johnson. To adapt that policy—or the Jeffords provisional government policy, or Major Wedford's new election policy, means in its consequences simply to hand over the controlling interests of the State to the Democratic party. The leading Republicans would then leave the State they have stood up for through many trials, Their families have been ostracized, their business interests nearly ruined, their good name cast out as evil, and their lives often threatened. But these things cannot always be endured. When they leave who can look through the dark shadow that will enshroud the ex-slave and gloom his future as he is handed over to the tender mercles of Rebel rule.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1808.

PAREPA-ROSA IN RUTLAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sm: Although it seems a little too bad to spoir the story of that "prettier fight" between Madam Rosa "and a Reverend Bigot in New-England," yet as THE TRIBUNE designs only to give, in such a case, facts and not fiction, you will, of course, allow a slight correc-tion of the statements which appeared in your issue of the 5th of January, relative to "Parepa-Rosa versus a

Vermont Preacher."

And, in the first place, the said "clergyman" of the town of Rutland took no alarm at the arrival of "the profane play actors," and was not disquieted by the grand event either in his thoughts by day nor in his dreams by night. Neither did he "start a prayer-meet-

dreams by night. Neither did he "start a prayer-meeting on the same evening of the concert," having an engagement to lecture out of the place that evening, while his class leaders held, as their custom is for that evening, their usual class meetings.

Nor did he, on the previous Sunday, make the remarks from the point imputed to him, namely, that "it would be of the greatest interest to him to see who of his people stayed away from the meeting, and that concerts and operas were no better than snares of the Evil One." For whatever he may think of some and all of them, he said no such thing them and there.

thing then and there. urther, as for Mr. Philip Phillips' concert, on the And fatther, as for a Parepa's, being "an opposition enter-tainment," if there was any opposition about the matter, it was mutual; but there was none. Mr. Phillips had been secured a year ago, and then not by myself, and made his own selection of the evening, which he could not change, and that, too, without, on his or my part, ever suspecting that Madame Rosa and her troupe were engaged, or intended to honer a Vermont town with so "grand an occasion."

grand an occasion."

Then, as for the poetry, and the comments upon it, they may so for what they are worth. Then, as for the poetry, and the comments upon it, they may go for what they are worth.

Not regarding myself quite so much of a "Reverend biget" as you, through your veracious informants, represent me to be, and as some, perhaps, would like to make appear, and cherishing and maintaining sentiments and opinious of my own respecting such things as it is legimmate for me to criticise. I remain yours, respectfully, Rulland, VL, Jan. 11, 1829.

A. F. Balley.

ENGLISH SAFES IN THE CALLAO FIRE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Referring to the account of the great fire at Callao, in your assue of the 17th of September last, m which it states that "the safes of Milner's proved of no use," we beg to say that we have communicated with our agent there, who informs us that not only did our our agent there, who motion to that so, only the safe (there was only one in the fire) preserve its contents, but was the only one that did. We inclose his letter, also a letter from the owner of the safe, which we should be glad if you would kindly publish. We are, dear Sir, yours truly.

THOMAS MILNER & SON. Liverpool, Dec. 16, 1869.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Bedford, one trial was held yesterday, two prisoners were discharged, and seven sentences pronounced. Several

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ORGANIZATION FOR THE YEAR-NO CHANGE IN THE CLERKSHIP-THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. The Board of Education met for organization for the year 1869, at 5 o'clock last evening. The following is a list of the members of the Board: First District-Owen Healy, James B. Dupig-

nac, Timothy Brennan, Second District-Henry P. West, Wilson Small, Otto H. Coop.

Henry P. West, March Sham, One Date of Patrice, Samuel A. Lewis, Fourth District—Samuel P. Patterson, Frances V. Euring, Join Kaiser, F. Fifth District—Wing E. Duryea, Richard Warren, William H. Nelson, Frances V. Euring, Join Kaiser, F. Fifth District—Wing E. Duryea, Richard Warren, William H. Nelson, Thomas E. B. Hawks.

For the purpose of effecting an organization, Mr. J. B. Dupirhae was chosen Tresident pro tem. On motion the Board line proceeded to cleet a permanent President, and Mr. Richard L. Larremore was redicated to that position. Upon taking the Chair, the President, and Mr. Richard L. Larremore was redicated to that position. Upon taking the Chair, the President and Ginyliam of Figure 1990. The Chair of the President of Ginyliam of Figure 1990. The Chair of the President of Ginyliam of Figure 1990. The Chair of the President of Ginyliam of Figure 1990. The Chair of the Chair, the Richard L. Learne of the Chair of t mearly 55 per cent. It may be remarked that the increasing efficiency of the schools is plannly shown in the great difference between the perentage of increase in the average attendance and the whole number taught—76 per cent. and 55 per cent. Adding 55 per cent to the expenses of 1800, we have \$1,980,900. Allowing now even as little as 50 per cent for advance in prices, which every one must concede is far below the average, and we have \$2,971,345 as the proportionate amount for 1808. The actual sum expended was \$2,900,000. These results vindicate the Board from the charge of produgality in expenditure. The following table of the average annual attendance of the day schools in the several wards for the two years under comparison shows that the mercase of pupils has crowded the schools, departments, and classes that were already at least full enough; class teachers and principals being thus burdened by excessive numbers.

At attended.

chows that the increase of pupils has crowded the schools, departments, and classes that were already at least full close (class teachers and principals being thus burdened by excessive numbers.

Wards. 1000. 1

modation necessary, especially for primary children. All the school buildings opened during the year have been rapidly filled, some being in a few days full to overflowing. At many of the school-houses throughout the city children are daily refused admission, the crowding havening reached the atmost possible limits. The various corporate schools which are partly in charge of this Board require the sum of \$70,000. The permanent interest of every class of schools demands that the erection of a proper daily Normal School should be not longer delayed. \$100,000 of the increase is for the establishment of this institution, which has now become a vital necessity. The site for the building is already in possession of the Board. Our chief expenditures full under these heads: 1st, Teachers' Salaries; 2d, Supplies, with all the necessary sites, extensions, and repairs. The largest item of increase is in the aggregate salaries of teachers and famiors in the Ward schools. As there is but one jamitor in each building, they will not materially alter the estimate. The whole number of teachers employed in our schools, including evening and Normal Schools, in 1860, was 1.548. In 1868 it was 2.569, an increase of more than 65 per cent; the increase in average number of pupils being 76 per cent. The ageregate salaries, exclusive of the evening and Normal Schools, amounted in 1860 to \$704,000. Adding to this 65 per cent, the increase in the number of teachers, we have \$1,100,000 as the total salaries of 1858, at the low rates of 1860, when many of our teachers received as all this as \$2,500, on the many of our teachers received as all this as \$2,500, on the many of our teachers received as all this as \$2,500, on the many of our teachers received as all this as \$2,500, on the orders and our teachers received as all this as \$2,500, on the orders and our teachers received as all this as \$2,500, on the orders and our teachers received as all the salaries for 1850 is they would have been at the low average rates prevailing before the war. Principals of schools are paid according to average attendance, as follows: Principals of male grammar schools from \$1,200 to \$3,000; Principals of female grammar schools from \$1,200 to \$1,000; Principals of female grammar schools from \$1,000 to \$1,000; Principals of primary grammar schools from \$1,000 to \$1,000; Vice-Principals of female grammar schools are paid \$2,000; Vice-Principals of female grammar schools are paid \$1,000. The salaries of assistants shall not exceed an average, in male grammar schools, to male assistants, of \$1,400; in mine grammar schools, to male assistants, of \$1,500. The salaries of assistants shall not exceed an average, in male grammar schools, to female assistants, of \$1,500. In female grammar schools of \$500; in primary schools of \$500. The average cost of tuition for 1868 was \$10.20 per pupil by the average attendance, and only \$5.20 by the whole number taught; 1869 will not differ from tills. The estimated cost of supplies for the ward schools for 1869 is \$16.500, including books, slates, stationery, all forms of school apparatus, and the materials necessary for cleaning the school-rooms. This is about \$2 per scholar out the basis of the average attendance, and only \$5 cents on the whole number taught. The corresponding expenditure for 1860 was \$61,350. The consumption of supplies is in proportion to the average attendance. Adding 76 per cent to the cost for 1860 would give \$11,256 for 1850. The actual estimate, \$155,000, differs from this by \$1,744, 67 less than 46 per cent, an increase only rendered suffinent by the rigid system pursued, both in the public competitive contracts by which the supplies are procured, and the supervision and regulations under which they are distributed. Individual school-buildings cost, in 1860, about one-half as much as the same would have done in 1898. The estimate for fins purpose in 1800 is \$150,000. This includes the purchase of sites, and the support of schools moneys.

expecting to witness some exciting proceedings conse quent upon the rumored removal of the clerk of the Board, Mr. Thomas Boese, and the election of Mr. William Hitchman in his place, but they were disappointed, as the Board adjourned, after transacting a very small amount of business, without taking action in the matter, or making any public reference to it. In this connection the following section from the Manual of the Board and of the by-Laws may not be uninteresting:

"SECTION 7. The official term of the President shall expire on the Blat day of December next succeeding his election. The Cir Superior tendent of Schools and the Assistant Superintendents shall each be chosen for a term of two years. All other officers, except the President shall continue in office until their successors are chosen and qualified unless sooner removed by the Board."

THE ERIE CASES.

The appeals in the cases of Belmont against The Eric Railway Company and others, and McIntesh against The Same, from Mr. Justice Sutherland's orders,

against The Same, from Mr. Justice Sutherland's orders, were reached and called yesterday. On the call of the Belmont suit, Mr. Vanderpoel, for the appellants, rose and read the stay of proceedings granted by Judge Cardezo on the 26th of December at Special Term, and asked that the argument go off to attend the decision mentioned in that stay.

Mr. Justice Barnard asked why the case should not go off for the term, and not remain to embarraes the calcindar. Mr. Rapallo said that there was, in the first instance, the question as to whether a stay of proceedings in the General Term could be made by a Justice at Special Term. And there was in the McIntosh case no stay of proceedings, unless the order of Judge Cardezo of the 2d of December could be so interpreted, and they under-

and asked a short delay. The order was, he supposed, regular. An order had been made to show cause why Judge Sutherland's orders should not be vacated.

Mr. Justice Clerke—Before Judge Sutherland:

Mr. Field—No. Sir; before Judge Cardozo.

Mr. Justice Clerke—He that practice is recognized, it amounts to allowing one Judge at Special Term to review the order of another Judge.

Mr. Field said this order was made, not on the same papers as were before Judge Sutherland, but on such new papers as made it a new case. He asked, however, that time should be given to prepare an argument on the question of the power of the Judge at Special Term.

Mr. Rapallo had no wish to force on the case uncourtenessly, but he could not consent that it should go off the term.

Mr. Justice Clerke said that they had been trying to make arrangements to continue the Court through the next month by having judges lere from other districts. Judge Barnard said he must object to any non-enumerated motions going before judges of other districts. When the Supervisors had agreed to pay the salaries of judges from other disprets it had been understood they should only be brought here for the hearing of enumerated motions. Judge Ingraham, and Judage Cardozo himself had agreed to the arrangement.

Mr. Justice Clerke asked whether the quescion could not be argued at once.

Mr. Field would prefer that it should be pestponed to

of be argued at once.
Mr. Fleid would prefer that it should be postponed to next month. ir. Justice Clerke said that this arrangement stood in

the way.

Mr. Justice Barnard said his opinion was immovable that a Judge at Special Term had power to make such a

that a Judge at Special Term had power to make such a stay.

Mr. Justice Clerke said he leaned to the same opinion.

Mr. Justice Sutherland thought it somewhat doubtful, and finally the argument of the question was adjourned to the 21st inst.

Mr. Rapallo applied for leave to bring up his appeal from the order of Judge Cardozo made on the 20th, which, after some discussion, was granted.

Mr. Justice Barnard said he hoped, at the same time, the question of the right of Judges to grant Special Term orders, when not regularly at Chambers, would be fully discussed. The case then went over.

THE BLAISDELL-ECKEL CASE.

THE TRIAL REALLY COMMENCED. The often-postponed case of the United Sintes against Blaisdell, Eckel & McCarten has at last commenced. A jury was impanneled late yesterday after noon, after counsel for the defense had exhausted every technical objection against the jurors called, and asked them what newspapers they took, what newspapers they read, and what their impressions were after reading such newspapers, in reference to the chronic postponements in this case, &c., &c. &c. Twelve men having at last been found who either do not read newspapers or are not influenced by them, an adjournment was had till this morning, when the case will be opened for the Government and the trial will proceed at least such is their programme. But that it will proceed in regular and unbroken order until a verdict is reached is by no means certain; and even if a verdict is reached that should be adverse to the defense, their counsel have already prepared to move for a new trial by excepting to the Court's ruling that they could not persupportly challenge after having challenged for principal cause every jurer called. Mr. Ira Shafer, the counsel for the defense, who obtained the last postponement on account of his having a carbuncle, was not present yesterday, but is expected to take part in the trial this morning. Judge Beebe, who had previously obtained a postponement on account of his having swelled gums, was present yesterday, and acting with the defense, notwithstanding Mr. Shafer's statement, on obtaining the last postponement, that Judge Rocche had withdrawn, owing to a disagreement between the Judge and himself as to the proper line of defense. in this case, &c., &c., &c. Twelve men having at last

VELOCIPEDES IN THE PARK. Some of the papers are borrowing much trouble about the use of velocipedes being prohibited in the Central Park. No such prohibition exists, however The ordinance relating to the use of the velocipede and similar vehicles reads: "No person shall place or propel any invalid chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks." This only excludes them from the drives, which are daily crowded with spirited horses, and where ladies frequently drive enattended. The walks in all respects are as well adapted to the requirements of the velocipede as the drives, and there is less danger to life and limb. The interdiction of the velocipede is only the enforcement of an old ordinance which is intended to keep from the drives anything which may interfere with the comfort of persons riding or driving in the Park. At Marsellies they have found it necessary to forbid the use of velocipedes where there is much driving, as they are beginning to make them four or five feet high.

INFORMATION FOR THE WORLD.

The World, which has become accustomed of late to look to a well-informed correspondent of The Exening Post for information upon the whisky frauds, de

charged with the oversight of the Blaisdell distillery a under notestment and will be brought to trial unless under and general epidemic should sweep off or disab

I their counsel.
Will The World now, in turn, do us the favor to print will their counsel.

Will the World now, in turn, do us the favor to prin
the list of names given above; to add to it any name
which we may not have ascertained—if there should be
any; and to aid The Erening Post in fixing upon al
others, remiss in their duty, the proper responsibility
We have, as The World confesses with, as it seems to us
a little envy at our success, secured letters from a very
well-informed correspondent, upon this question of the
whisky frands. This has been done in the interest of the
public, and we will try to make our correspondent as
swer The World's inquiries, whenever they are put it
such a shape that they can be answered. If, however
The World finds or imagines that our correspondent is ill
informed on any points, we beg it to use a little of it
own enterprise; and we promise, on our own part, it
make public whatever practical discoveries it may make
We believe that if the press of New-York would com
bine, in good faith, to seek out and expose the mysteries
of the whisky inliquity, and if it would unite to hole
responsible by mane, as The Erening Post has done, no
the criminals only, but the officers under whose adminis

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY IN PINEST-ARREST OF

About 91 o'clock yesterday morning, Wm. H. Hegeman, aged about 15 years, a clerk to the employ of Mr. Wm. B. Strang of No. 55 Pine-st., returned from the bank, having in his possession a box containing a quan-tity of deeds and other valuable papers. This box is placed upon a desk in the rear of the office. Soon after ward two well-known thieves named Joseph Davidson alias "The Davis," and William Spaulding, with half a dozen zliases, entered the office, and engaged the boy in conversation. Taking advantage of the opportunity when the boy's attention was momentarily diverted. Davis noiselessly approached the box, and seizing it started for the street. His movement was observed by the boy, who at once dissined forward and endeavored to obtain the box. He was sliaken off by the thief, who dropped the box, and, accompanied by Spaulding, ran into the street, followed by the boy, who gave the alarm. Spaulding endeavored to detain the boy, and was taken into custody by Officer Fitzsimmens of the First Precinct. In the mean time Davidson had reached Broad way, followed by the boy, who shouted "Stop thief." and after running a short distance the rascal was seized by Officer Fellett of the Broadway Squad. Both were taken to the Police Headquarters, before Inspector Dille, where, amid a crowd of 15 or 20 persons. Hogeman readily identified Davidson as the man who had attempted to steal the box. His companion was identified by Officer Fitzsimmons as the man whom he had arrested while endeavoring to detain the boy. Davidson is a well known thief whose portrait adorns the Thieves' Album at Police Headquarters, and has on many occasions been concerned in pocket-pleking and affeired the views of the wellalias "The Davis," and William Spaulding, with half this country. Yesterday afternoon the prisoners were taken before Justice Hogan at the Tombs but no formal examination was had and the prisoners were recommitted to Police Headquarters.

A SAFE BLOWN OPEN ON BROADWAY.

On Tuesday night a party of burglars climbed from the rear yard to the extension of the building No. 424 Broadway, and, breaking open one of the wir ing No. 424 Broadway, and, breaking open one of the windows, gained access to the premises of Henry Leide, a dealer in furs. Entering the office, the burglars with a steel crowbar made a hole in the safe, and filled it with powder. To deaden the sound of the explosion, they piled a quantity of furs around the safe, and then fired the train. The explosion blew out the front of the safe, and scattered the furs in all directions, causing a large amount of damage. A diamond ring, valued at \$700, and \$50 in cash was all the plunder the thieves secured. They left behind them a complete set of burglar's tools, including crowbars, Jimmies, drills, wedges, fuse, powder, etc. They were, probably, frightened away, as they could have secured a large amount of valuable furs had they chosen to do so. No clue to the thieves has yet been secured by the police.

Yesterday afternoon the premises at the corner of Forty-eighth-st. and Madison-ave., occupied by Mrs. Catharine Eagan as a candy and fruit store, wer broken open by a fellow named John Smith, but before Term. And there was in the Meintosh case no stay of proceedings, unless the order of Judge Cardozo of the 2d of December could be so interpreted, and they understood that that order, made for a temporary purpose, was spent. He thought the question should be decided.

Mr. Vanderpoel called the counsel's attention to the fact that they were now only considering the Belmont case.

Mr. Field, for the appellants, said that he had just come from Washington, and could argue to little advantage,

GENERAL NOTES.

There have been 93,931 arrests in St. Louis during the past 11 years.

Lady Young, wife of the new Governor-General of Canada, is a native of New South Wales.

There are 1,100 lunatics in Canada. The Dominion Government asks for an appropriation to erect an

A Chicago paper has the cool impudence to suggest a full list of Secretaries for the new Cabinet, all residents of Chicago.

It is said that part of the present Scotch crown was made from the gold found in Sutherlandshire, the sent of the present gold sensation, during the Sixteenth Century. A Californian speaks of 1,200 acres as a "small

farm." Two hundred seres of wheat is a "small patch." Some farmers have as many as 5,000 acres devoted to wheat in one season. The food supply in Memphis, it is said, has

een for several years wholly inadequate to the comfort, health, and well-being of her population! This fact has done more to hinder the expansion of the city in wealth and population, than any other cause. Alaw-suit is in progress before the Supreme Court of Michigan, in which the people of the State are

trying to compel the Regents of the State University to establish a Homeopathic Medical Chair. An act was passed requiring them to do so as long ago as 4555. There are now 557 woolen mills in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minne-

sota, with a capital of \$500,000. These mills are consuming a large share of the Western wool production, on which Eastern manufacturers formerly [depended. The large receipts from California fail to supply the loss. The first officer and mate of an American

ship have been sentenced to two years imprisonment in San Francisco, for cruelty to apprentice boys on the passage out from New-York. The boys were compelled to drink cupful after cupful of salt water at different times. They were also barbarously whipped; and one of them was forced to cat a large piece of plug tobacco. A Parisian savant informs the world that

glovers make gloves of a peculiar form for the North American trade, which European hands could not wear. The flugers are made of an apparently unreasonable length, but which barely suffices for the exigencies of a Yankee hand." He concludes from this and other signs that we are rapidly acquiring the physical and mental peculiarities of the Indian.

Rooms have been engaged at the Mount Vernon Hotel, Baltimore, from the 22d of this month, for a number of gentlemen and their wives from the North, who are to be in Baltimore with Gen. Grant. Among the names are those of Commodore Farragut, Govs. Clifford. Fish, Graham, and Aiken, Bishop Mclivaine, Messrs. Evarts, Winthrep, Sears, Wetmore, Bradford, Russell, and McAllister. These gentlemen compose the trustees of the Peabody educational fund. Gen. Grant himself will stop at a private house.

The cultivation of silk in California is in a highly presperous condition. In France and Italy the slik worm is affected by a fatal disease, but on the Pacific coast the eggs are sound, and the worms are healthy and vigorous. Orders have been sent from Europe to the California silk growers for all the eggs they can produce for years to come, at \$4 per ounce, each ounce containing 40,000 eggs. The California Legislature encourages this valuable interest by offering \$250 for every 5,000 mulberry trees raised, and \$500 for every 100,000 silk cocoons produced in good merchantable order.

Brigham Young wishes to see the "proofs" of his speeches before they reach the public. His "desire," which is almost law in Utah, was expressed in the following note: PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 12, 1868.

I desire the printers of Salt Lake City, who are my friends, to do me the favor to submit my remarks to me for correction before publishing them to the world. Those who do not, I shall hardly consider as friends. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

One paper coolly remarks in answer that "Brigham could get up the best reputation for eloquence by suppressing his speeches altogether."

A case has occurred in Massachusetts in which marrying one's sister-in-law has proved very in-convenient if not absolutely filegal. William E. Marsh of Helyoke disappeared during the year 1862; for several years past nothing has been heard of him and he has been considered dead. His brother Albert married his supposed widow a little over a year ago. Without any notification of his being in the land of the living, William made his appearance in Holyoke on Thursday of last week. He had heard nothing from his home; even the death of his father, which occurred three years ago, was news to him; and the strange story of Enoch Arden is renewed with Enoch's brother as the second husband.

A friend of Mr. George Peabody has been reviving recollections which add a military reputation to that which he enjoys as a philanthropist. He figured, according to a letter of Mr. W. W. Corcoran in The Georgetown Courier, in the "Georgetown Artillery Company" during the War of 1812. Mr. Peabody was the rammer and sponger of gan No. 1. He after speaks of the fight with the British frigates on the Potomae, when the Company was acting under the command of Commodore Perry or Commodore Morris. He afterward obtained a land warrant for 160 acres for his services. Francis S. Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," was a member of the same company.

Two students, about 20 years old, killed each other in a duel at Sharpsburg, Ky., after a school exhibition on Christmas Evo. They were warm personal friends, and had acquitted themselves with honor during the evening. After the exhibition was over they became excited by liquor and quarreled. Each took a pistol from a bystander, and took positions on each side of a street, about 100 feet apart. The first fire of each was harmless. They then fired about the same time and were both instantly killed. One was shot through the head and the other through the heart. This occurred about 12 o'clock at night, and on Saturday the two friends were followed to the same graveyard.

There is a woman living in Van Buren County, Michigan, who went there one year ago last Spring dressed in men's clothes, representing herself to be a man, and bought 40 acres of land. She is about 50 years of age, stout built, has lost the use of one leg, and uses a wooden substitute. She has built a comfortable frame house, grubbed out by hand 14 acres of heavy oak, worth \$25 per acre, and fitted it for the plow; chopped and split her own rails, and has eight acres in wheat. She also dug a ditch on one side of her land, all of which is done in a superior manner. She furnishes the most of her neighbors with ax-helves and splint baskets. About two months after she came she finished her house and moved into it. She then came out in woman's clothes. She lives entirely alone, and keeps her own counsels.

A very interesting report was given by Prof. Voit, at the last session of the Munich Academy, on the effect produced upon live pigeous by taking away the two hemispheres of the brain. Immediately after the operation the bird falls into a condition similar to sleep, puts its head under its wing, and sits with closed eyes. After a few weeks it awakes out of this condition, stretches out its head, and flies away of its own accord. It is certain that it sees, hears, and has sensations. It does not take food of its own accord, and would remain hungry in the midst of plenty. After the operation, the space in which the two hemispheres of the brain had laid becomes filled with an exudation of serous fluid, which gradually attains to a fibrous nature, and there seems to be a tendency to replace the old brain by a new one.

A mother with four little children reached Reno, California, on the way to join their husband and father in Surprise Valley. The husband came to Repo the same evening to meet them. By accident he met one of his own children on the street. He spoke to the child, and asked her name. When it was told him he said, "I am your father; go and show me where your mother is. The mother was just conversing with a lady and telling her that her husband was a fair-complexioned, smoothfaced man, when the little girl came rushing in, announcing the presence of the husband. The mother, seeing swarthy, full-bearded, long-haired man before her said Why, child, that is not your father; it is an Indian. The "Indian" insisted that he knew the lady; but it was not until he had his hair and whiskers dressed that the poor woman was satisfied.

The Cincinnati papers claim that the new ospital, just opened in that city, is the fluest building of the kind in the country. The lot on which the hospital s built is 418 feet long by 340 feet broad; the building runs the entire length of the lot. The structure has a very imposing appearance. There are 18 wards, each capable of accommodating from 30 to 40 patients. There are also 18 rooms for private patients. Light is admitted from all sides of the building, and every room is wall provided with means of ventilation. One of the most novel arrangements about the building is an electric telegraph wire connecting all the wards and offices. In case of fire, or the necessity of immediate assistance, this will be invaluable. The telegraph is worked on this automatic

principle, and is so simple that with but little instruction any person of ordinary intelligence can give notice to the officers in less time than it would take to tell it verbally.

THE COURTS.

THE DEPUY CASE.

In this case, in which the defendants, father and son, were indicted for taking 82 barrels of seized whisky from the rectifying house foot of Forty-fifth-st., East River, the counsel summed up, the Court charged the jury, and the latter found the defendants guilty. The counsel for the defendants obtained leave to argue a motion for a new trial before the passing of sentence.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD WAR. In the case of Jenks agt. The New-York Central Railroad Company a motion was made by Mr. Van-

derbilt's attorney, Mr. Fairchild, to vacate an order for

the examination of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt in default of

tral Railroad Company a motion was made by Mr. Vanderbilt's attorney, Mr. Fairchild, to vacate an order for the examination of Mr. Cornellus Vanderbilt in default of Mr. Mr. Manderbilt and an affidavit as to the issue of the 80 per cent dividend which has been advertised.

Mr. Vanderbilt's affidavit is to the effect that on Saturday evening (the last of December), about 9 o'clock, some person unknown to deponent, who gave his name as Mr. Ensign, called on him at the Manbattan Club in this city, where this deponent was then engaged; that said person stated that he wished deponent to make an affidavit in an injunction case in which the New-York Central Railroad Company was interested; that deponent fold said person that the labors of the day were ever, that he should not bother himself about any affidavit, which was true. I any time after that night; that said person do not present an affidavit to deponent for his signature, nor did he inform deponent that he had the attendance any Commissioner or any other person anthorized to administer an oath, nor was there any one in company with this person; deponent further saith that he did not refuse otherwise than as hercin stated to make any affidavit, and that the foregoing is a correct statement of all that transpired between the person calling himself Ensign. Deponent further saith that about 1 o'clock on the 5th inst. deponent was served with a copy of a subpena to attend on the same afternoon to make his deposition before A. A. Redield, Referer that it being inconvenient for him to leave the business in which he was then engaged, he sent a note to Mr. Redifield saying that he was willing to make his deposition, but could not come at that time. Mr. Edward Ensign's affidavit was read in opposition, in which he says: "I am the same person who requested Cornelina Vanderbilt to make an affidavit touching what he knew about the issue of interest certificates of the New York Central Rairoad Company, I was prepared to the swide of the same of the contral process and make

next.

CIVIL. In the Supreme Court, Special Term, the ques-

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, the question, What is the liability of one who recommends a servant! was involved in the case of Hopkins agt. Bulkley. The plaintiffs' complaint sets forth that the defendants had in their employ one Luttman, who stole from them \$1,000; but they retained him after the discovery to work out the amount of his theft. That the plaintiffs applied to the defendants for information of his character, informing them that they needed some one whom they could trust in the management of their business, and that the defendants, in place of telling the truth, recommended Luttman; that they took him on the recommendation, and that he defrauded them of several thousand dollars. They now seek to make the defendants responsible for Luttman's malversations. The defendants do not state their story, but instead domur, claiming that as matter of law even if all the statements of the plaintiffs against them. That a recommendation of a person even knowingly false does not render the recommender hable except in a certain class of cases where such recommendations produced the immediate transfer of specific property. The plaintiffs contend that it comes writhin the general rule that decet and false representations out of which damage grows gives a right of action against the makers. The Court reserved its decision.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, the case of Daniel In the U. S. Circuit Court, the case of Daniel Coffee came up. He is a young man who has already served out a term of imprisonment for counterfeiling. He was tried yesterday on an indictment charging him with having counterfeit money in his possession, with ment to pass the same. The evidence showed that in October last, his father caused his attrest on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. On being taken to the Station-House and searched, a number of counterfeit secul notes were found on his person, and were placed on the desk in the Station-House. He immediately stized them and endeavored to escape, but was cought and brought back. He was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

Michael McCormick, a youth, indicted for counterfeiling, withdrew a plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence on Saturday next. The case of the U. S. agt. George B. Davis, in which the defendant is indicted for perjury in making a false affiliarit against Collector Ealley, counsel for Davis applied for a post-ponement for the term on affidavits to the effect that A. J. Dittenhoefer, now in Earope, and three persons in Canada were material witnesses for the defense, and could show that Collector Bailey and there persons in Canada were material witnesses for the defense, and could show that Collector Bailey had been actively engaged in instigating the prosecution against lavis, to prevent the latter from baying him (Galley) prosecuted, and giving him trouble. The Court dende the application, but gave counsel time to put in now affidavits.... Charles Harper and Joseph Barnaba, alias "Italian Joe," indicted for counterfeiting, withdrew pleas of not guilty, pleaded guilty, and were remaided.

In the Supreme Court, before Clerke P. J., In the Supreme Court, before Clerke P. J.

In the Supreme Court, before Clerke P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, Judges, the Olympic Theater case came up yesterday. This is an appeal from the order of Judge Barnard, permitting Mr. Duff as Reserver of the Olympic Theater property to lease it to his sendinaw, Mr. Hayes, at a rent of \$15,000 per annum. Some days ago the case was before the Court, and the printed case contained offers made after the argument but before the decision of the Court and submitted to the Judge before his decision. Some of these offers were as high as \$25,000 per annum. The respondent Duff claimed that these were not properly part of the case, but had been included by a mistake of the clerk, Judge Barnard having refused to consider them as not properly before him. The plaintiffs contended that the clerk's certificate was conclusive, and that is any event, the Court, in leasing properly through its receiver for the benefit of liticants, was bound to consider all information coming to it. however irregular the manner. The Court, after considering the matter for a night, decided to adout the offers. Judge Barnard protesting. The case came up again yesterday for argument on the main question. Mr. Thayer, for the plaintiff, claimed that the terms of the proposed lease, the low rent as compared with other offers, and the near connection of the lesses with the lessor, were together proofs of fraud, and that the more fact that better rents could be obtained was sufficient to condemn it. Mr. Hall, for the respondents, contended that the order was not appealable, or, if appealable, that on the merits the order was correct; that pealable, that on the merits the order was cerrect; that the amount of rent was not the only question in leasing property, but the improvement of the property and various considerations as to its effect on the future. The Court reserved its decision.

Court reserved its decision.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, the case of The People, &c., exrel. The Society for the Keformation of Juvonile Delinquents in the City of New-York agt. Francis Degner, came up yesterday. This is an appeal brought by certiforari from an order of Judge Bathour to determine a question continually arising as to the legality of commitments to the reformatories. Francis Degner, the cause of the proceeding, having been convicted of petit larceny, his commitment was made out as follows: "That the said Francis, for the misdemeasor aforesaid, whereof he is convicted dit appearing to the cis Degner, the cause of the proceeding, having been convicted of petit larceny, his commutanent was made out as follows: "That the said Francis, for the misdemeaner aforesaid, whereof he is convicted di appearing to the Court that he is under the age of 16 years he sent to the House of Refuge, there to be dealt with accarling to law." This commitment Judge Barbour held to he void for indefiniteness as to the period of imprisonment, that such period should have been within the statutory period of six mouths, and that the omission was fatal. Mr. Cram of counsel for the Society, argued that in this Judge Barbour was wrong. That the House of Refuge was not a prison for punishment, but a great charity for reformation. That the purposes of the charity for reformation. That the purposes of the charity for reformation. That the purpose of the charity for reformation. That the purpose of the charity could never be reached by a simple sentence of six months detention there. That the purpose and object of its efforts enforced and prescribed by the statute creating it required that the acts were unconstitutional, and the acts were unconstitutional, and the acts certainty contemplated such power. This power had been repeatedly recognized by the Courts. Mr. Justice Sutherland said it seemed to him somewhat strange that any man's child could be sent there for years for perhaps stealing a jacknife, but he did not see what answer there was to Mr. Cram's positions. Mr. Hall, who had just come in as axicus curv, requested the Court to give a thorough examination and full opinion on the matter, as a source of constant trouble there, as he had no doubt his successor would also soon certafy to.

CEIMINAL

At the Essex Market Police Court, before